BOTLEY'S GRIEF.

A Full History of His Exploits at the Court of St James.

His Letter to Secretary Fish and the Reply.

How His Memory Failed Him in Explaining His Instructions to Lord Clarendon.

"THE END OF MY MISSION."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following is the correspondence between Mr. Motley, late Minister to Great Britain, and Secretary Fish, called for by resolution of Congress last week:

MR. MOTLEY TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

Referring to my No. 825, I have now the honor to state that your No. 396, accompanying a letter addressed by the President to Her Majesty the Queen, announcing my recall, was read by me on the 23d ult. I had an interview with the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the same day, and verbally communicated to him the fact of my recall. As Her Majesty was then in Scotland, but was intending to return very soon to Windsor Castle, it was agreed between Lord Granville and myself that it would be best to defer for a few days my formal note, announcing that I had been intrusted with the above-mentioned letter of the President. Accordingly, on the 28th ult. I made a written communication to Lord Lonsdale, a copy of which is appended. On the 30th inst. I received a notification announcing that Her Majesty would receive me on the 5th inst., and on the same day a letter from Lord Granville, of which a copy is annexed. On the 3d inst. I had the honor of taking leave of Her Majesty, and stating, in accordance with your instruction, the desire of the President to maintain the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between the two countries. Upon retiring from the mission, upon the 7th inst., I committed the archives and other property into the hands of Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, who has now charge of the legation.

Having thus closed my brief mission to this court, I think proper to place on record a statement of the manner in which it has terminated. On the 25th of June last I received the telegraphic intelligence from the United States of a London journal the announcement, unofficial, but very circumstantial, of subsequent events. At the President's request the United States had signified its intention of removing me from my post. It would be impossible for any diplomatic agent to believe himself accredited by a more thoroughly possessing confidence in the government which he had the honor to represent than I supposed myself entitled at that moment to consider myself. No intimation of any change had been made to me. No shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and me touching the policy of this mission. On the contrary, I had been zealous and faithful in the carrying out of the high office with which the President and Senate had honored me. No man has a right to doubt that in such case I would at once have offered my resignation. Nineteen days later than the telegraphic announcement, frequently repeated and confirmed upon afterwards by the journals in the United States and this country, I had the honor to receive, on the 18th of July, a letter from yourself, to the following effect:

[Private.]

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

My Lord Mr. Motley, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: I am instructed by the President of the United States to say that he finds it desirable to make a change in the mission to England, and that he wishes to allow you an opportunity of resigning, in case you feel disposed to do so.

I am, with great respect,

HAMILTON FISH.

Complying with the request contained in your brief telegram, I received a few hours earlier than your letter (midnight, 12th July), which was to this effect: "Am directed by the President to say he would like an answer by telegraph to my letter of the last inst." I sent you on the 14th of July a telegram in cipher as follows: "I respectfully request you to inform the President that I feel compelled to decline the offer of resignation which is in giving me an opportunity for the resignation of my post, for considerations which are set forth in full in my letter to-day." The telegraph soon informed the world that a gentleman was nominated to the Senate as my successor, on that same day, the 14th of July, and that he was confirmed on the 15th. This was my reception by the President's first and only notification to me. My refusal to telegraph to resign, the nomination of my successor and his confirmation by the Senate, were events all comprised within about 48 hours. My letter of the same date was sent the 48 hours after the receipt of yours. Courier could not arrive until many days later. It was in these words:

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
LONDON, July 14, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to receive your private letter, from which I learned that you are instructed by the President to say that he finds it desirable to make a change in the mission to England, and that he wishes to allow me an opportunity of resigning in case I feel inclined to do so. In compliance with the request contained in your telegram of the 12th inst., I have replied briefly to the above-mentioned letter by telegraph. The text of the above cited telegram is there given. I have now to observe in further explanation of my course that, as no charge has been given why I should resign the post to which I was appointed by the President of the United States, who, with, as I believe, the unanimous consent of the Senate, as I myself knew of none, and as I am not conscious of having ever omitted to carry out to the best of my ability the policy and instructions of the President communicated to me, my mission. I fail to perceive why I should be asked to offer my resignation. Certainly it is not my wish to embarrass the Administration, which I have always faithfully supported, but I owe something to myself. Were I to make use of the permission accorded me to resign, it would seem that I did so in order to avoid removal, which I know to be just, and escape the stigma which I felt to be deserved. As I know the record of my mission as it stands on the archives of the department of this kingdom, I am free from intentional fault, and have been the subject of no exceptional hostile scrutiny in this regard. I do not like to have even the appearance of making a contrary answer. A man is sometimes permitted as a favor to resign a post of honor and respectability in order to escape circumstances of accusation and removal, but resignation under such circumstances is not a voluntary act, and does not seem to me to differ essentially from removal. Such proceeding on my part would perhaps be misunderstood by many, both at home and abroad, whose opinion I value. With great respect,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

I suppose, of course, that this letter duly reached you, although its receipt has never been acknowledged nor, indeed, has a single line since your above-quoted letter been received by me in regard to my removal, or to the appointment of my successor, whose name I learned only through the arrival of your before-mentioned dispatch of the 10th of November last. An envoy of the United States, accredited to a sovereign and powerful Government, has been treated with more marked disrespect for his official position, or for his feelings as a private gentleman of the Republic, than has been done in my case. So far as I am aware, no regularly conformed Minister at the Court has ever been received by the President who deputed him. It has generally been sent to the sovereign in our country in the most public manner possible, made the chance of this mission necessary, in the opinion of the President, I could not doubt that a courteous reception would have been prepared me of the fact, and the reasons, coupled with an acknowledgment of my services in myself entitled, that I had been zealous and faithful in the discharge of the high office with which the President and Senate had honored me. No man has a right to doubt that in such case I would at once have offered my resignation. Nineteen days later than the telegraphic announcement, frequently repeated and confirmed upon afterwards by the journals in the United States and this country, I had the honor to receive, on the 18th of July, a letter from yourself, to the following effect:

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HAMILTON FISH.

[Signed]

Complying

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington needs more policemen.

Maysville ships cargoes of rabbits to Cincinnati.

Nine new houses are to be erected by one Maysville gentleman so soon as the spring shall open.

Lexington has gulped down more bivalves this season than ever before, to which effect seventy-eight thousand empty cans testify. This is from the 1st of September, 1870, to the 1st of January, 1871.

Peter Thompson, colored, was found dead opposite Ashland on Sunday, with a bullet-hole through his head and another through the body. The coroner's verdict was to this effect, and that he came to his death at the hands of persons or person unknown.

The account of the fracas in Frankfort published in the Yeoman does not differ substantially from that in yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL. The shooting seemed the result of excitement, with no malice, and hardly approached a riot. Mr. Newman's wounds were serious, but not fatal, and he is now not considered in serious danger. The Yeoman suggests more voting places as a preventive against the repetition of this affair.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Navasota, Texas, is crammed with cotton.

The Charleston Courier has entered its 68th year.

The Pincastle, Virginia, ghost is still manifesting.

The ice was seven inches thick at Petersburg, Virginia.

Several of the Georgia papers are urging the impeachment of Bullock.

A single band of Indians, on a raid in Texas, carried off 300 head of horses.

A charter for a railroad from Washington to Richmond direct is before the Virginia Legislature.

Adams county, Mississippi, has voted $600,000 to aid in building the Jackson and Natchez railroad.

Governor Davis, of Texas, has been acquitted of the charge of "gambling." "Twas a "shell" jury that tried him.

A white man by the name of Matt. Stevens, who lost an arm in the Confederate service, was brutally murdered in Union county, South Carolina, on the 24th inst., by Wilson's militia.

On Monday night last, Mr. Cornelius Gleason, a brakeman on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, was run over by a passenger train near Chester, Maryland, and instantly killed.

The laborers on the ruins of the Spotswood Hotel have discovered the remains of Captain Hines, who, after rescuing two persons from the burning building, lost his own life in the attempt to rescue a third.

There is not a postoffice in Lewis county, Tennessee. One man lives at the county seat, Newburg, who lives, eats, drinks and sleeps in his grocery. There is another town in the county—Palestine—with two families, and they have to go fourteen miles to the nearest postoffice, in Maury county.

A young man of Sampson county, North Carolina, named David Frost, went to Neill's house of a colored man, last Monday week, and accused him of stealing his horse. A fight ensued, in which Fizar was beaten. He then went off and got some five or six companions, and returned to the negro's house and shot him mortally.

Col. Walter Harrison, late chief of staff of Pickett's celebrated division of the Confederate army, died in Richmond, on Thursday, from the dropsy of the chest. He was well known throughout the army of Northern Virginia, and in the State generally, and the announcement of his death will cause deep regret in the heart of many a sorrowing comrade in arms.

The bill before the Virginia House of Delegates to authorize the people of Augusta county (outside of the town of Staunton), to vote on the question of a subscription of $200,000 to the Valley railroad was defeated one day last week, but it was to be reconsidered, with the hope and belief that it would pass. It would be a strange thing, indeed, to deny a people the right to vote on an appropriation of their own means for their own benefit.

About eight miles from Tarboro, North Carolina, on December 23d, a Mr. Jones, who was alone in his house, the man in his employ having gone to town with some cotton, was attacked by some person or persons and dangerously wounded on the head with a cart-round, receiving three ugly wounds, from the effects of which he has been lying insensible ever since. At first he received aid sufficiently to give the alarm to some negroes near by, but has never been able since to speak an intelligent word.

The Columbia, South Carolina, Union says: A gentleman from Spartanburg reports that, on Thursday night last, a party of about forty men visited the house of Trial Justice Anthony Jonteon, near Pacolet, in that county, who was a candidate for the Legislature at the late election, and forcibly took him away. He was acquired by the desperadoes to bring a rope with him, and was heard to remark to them that he knew them all and they would be obliged to account for their action upon which they shot and instantly killed him.

The negro Harris, who was sent back from Memphis to Marion, Ark., last week, charged with killing Crockett, has since made a full confession of the manner in which he perpetrated the murder. He went to Crockett's house late in the night to get liquor. A person had been there immediately before to whom Crockett would sell no liquor. The negro Harris entered the house and called for what he wanted. Crockett was in bed, and he rose up to let him have it. He was in his drawers. He approached the barrel and was in the act of drawing the liquor when the murderer approached from behind with the tooth of a harrow and felled him with a blow delivered on the back of the head. He then cut his throat with a scythe which was off its handle, and robbed the house of over $300 which he found. There can be no doubt but the murder was perpetrated for money. It speaks volumes for the peace-loving disposition of the people over there that they carried the assassin from Mound City through the woods to Marion and no attempt was made to lynch him.

The negro crew of a ship, the Lizzie Fennel, mutinied on the way from Havana to Mobile, and this is the Captain's report of the voyage: "January 1st, 1871, was towed to sea by the steaming tug Union. At 10 a. m. left the harbor of Havana, discharged the steamer, and made all possible sail; everything peaceable. At 10 p. m., Mr. Carr, third officer, called me men aft to heave the fog, and while in the act of doing so the two men caught him and tried to heave him overboard. He sung out, and I (the Captain) went on the poop to see what was the matter, when one of these men let go the mate and ran at me, and knocked me down with a slungshot. I then got down in the cabin and got a revolver, when they again attacked the mate, but this time five of them. He getting inside the cabin door, one of them struck him with an iron bolt, causing a fearful cut on the top of the head. He got down in the cabin and got a pistol and fired one or two shots. They all ran in the forecastle and shut themselves in. We then found the carpenter on deck insensible and his head cut in a fearful manner, and Francis Mido, the second mate, missing. We kept watch until daylight, and found the men out of the forecastle one by one, and found four of the crew missing, and one of the crew, now on board, saw them heave the second mate overboard. The four missing men jumped overboard also, taking with them their chests. Their names are James Brown, Aaron Cromartie, James Austin and Oskar (Oscar) Small. These are the ringleaders, and one other, who is now in irons; his name is James Brown. He is one of the five who tried to heave the mate overboard; but I believe them all guilty, with the exception of one Reuben Richardson. Their intention was, I am told, to rob the ship, set her on fire, and make their escape in the boats."

Last week the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad and the virtuous gentlemen who sit in her City Council held a seance, the proceedings of which we republish to-day from the Enquirer. It is mighty interesting reading, and we hope every Kentucky voter will peruse it. The explanations made with reference to "that $80,000" are somewhat nebulous. The orators did not seem to think that they had met to give an account of spilled milk. They meant business. They had tried threats without avail, and had at last come to the conclusion that a penurious forty thousand or so would not influence a Kentucky Legislature. It is probable that they will come down liberally now; but how many votes they will change remains to be seen.

They have learned to place about the same estimate upon the character of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, on the other side of the water, that we place upon it here. The London Saturday Review seems to have formed a strikingly accurate opinion as to who and what he is. In a late issue that journal says of him:

> The most prominent member of a class of politicians peculiar to the United States, Gen. BUTLER supports power to self-reproach, to honesty, or to regard for justice. In some respects General BUTLER might be thought not to be a formidable enemy. By the best of his own countrymen he has been repeatedly denounced as the most discreditable of all unscrupulous dicts. As an ad ministrator he was roundly accused of pecuniary corruption; as a soldier he incurred the contempt and censure of his chief. In politics, its most effective weapons have been bluster and calumny; and when he acted as manager of the impeachment of President JOHNSON, his rabid and noisy violence lowered the indignation even of the ultra-Republican majority of the Senate. In all respects he resembles the CLEON OF THUCYDIDES and ARISTOPHANES, except that he never achieved a certain measure of success. Unfortunately, it is possible he may also resemble CLEON in directing or influencing for a time the policy of the nation which tolerates him.
>
> It is with such compliments as these that BUTLER is most pleased.

It is not every descendant of the Pilgrims that is distinguished for a love of justice and a contempt for money. This fact is illustrated by a little transaction which recently happened in New England. Mrs. DRUSILLA P. KINGSBURY, a highly respectable married lady, of Boston, was suddenly arrested upon a warrant of the Governor of Massachusetts and sent to Maine, upon a charge of larceny, preferred by her own brothers, who alleged that she had stolen several thousand dollars in United States bonds belonging to them. At the trial Mrs. KINGSBURY had no difficulty in proving that the bonds were her own, her brothers having simply held them for her benefit, under their father's will, and the court decided that she should retain the bonds and pay her brothers the premium thereon and their commission. The rascals then presented a bill of costs amounting to over seven hundred dollars, but the Judge refused to allow them a cent of it, though he didn't order them to be ducked in the pond, as he ought to have done.

The Luxemburg Question.

Never did COUNT BISMARCK speak in a more frank manner than when he told JULES FAVRE, who offered to neutralize the French fortresses on the Rhine, that neutrality now-a-days was a mere sham, and that such a declaration of neutrality would not be worth a fig. He was right; for how can a Government that pays so little attention to treaties as Prussia expect any better treatment from its neighbors than it accords to them? The total disregard of all treaty obligations has become so characteristic of BISMARCK'S statesmanship that we do not wonder at his demand for the entire surrender of the menacing fortresses as the only measure the Prussian Government could rely on. As a case in point we need not refer to the shameful manner in which the Prussian Government failed to fulfill the solemn obligations it entered upon at the treaty of Prague with Austria in 1866, to restore the northern part of Schleswig to Denmark, for this subject has been discussed already too often. But a more recent case calls our attention to this point, a case which is as yet only in embryo, but which threatens to assume the greatest importance. We refer to the Luxemburg question.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, before the destruction of the old Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866, formed a part of that venerable but feeble body, and its chief city, Luxemburg, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, was one of the federal fortresses, and garrisoned by Prussian troops. The King of Holland was also Grand Duke of Luxemburg. After the Germanic Confederation had come to an end, the Prussian authorities manifested but little intention to evacuate the fortress, although they clearly had no longer any right to occupy it, as they had only garrisoned it as federal soldiers. The King of Holland, foreseeing that he would have trouble in this regard with his powerful neighbor, sold it to the Grand Duchy in the beginning of the year 1867, secretly to the Emperor of France. But, when this contract was published, Prussia, although she really had no business whatever to interfere, protested against the sale, and then already a war between France and Prussia seemed imminent. But the threatening war-cloud was dissipated by a conference of European powers, which finally effected a compromise on the 11th of May, 1867. Luxemburg was declared an independent and neutral State, under the sovereignty of the King of Holland; its fortress was to be evacuated by the Prussians and dismantled. All the powers attending the conference, namely: England, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg, agreed to these conditions, and signed a treaty to this effect, in which the eight first named powers guaranteed the neutrality of Luxemburg.

This was the way in which the matter stood at the beginning of the present war. The neutralization of this territory, lying right in the way of the armies, has been very irksome to Prussia, and she has been trying to find all sorts of faults with the manner in which the neutrality was observed by the authorities of the grand-duchy.

The government press of Berlin has incessantly raised charges upon charges of breaches of neutrality against Luxemburg, and although these charges have been officially denied and refuted by the Luxemburg officials, it has persisted in them.

All these were signs foreboding trouble for the little grand-duchy; but they assumed a more definite shape when the North German Chancellor, Count BISMARCK, taking the march of a gang of French Franc-tireurs through Luxemburg territory for a pretext, announced to Europe in plain terms that the many infractions of the neutrality of Luxemburg released Germany from all obligation to regard it. This statement he fortified by a number of alleged violations of neutrality on part of Luxemburg. The latter, on the other hand, has entered a most energetic protest against the declaration, and has pronounced all the instances cited mere inventions.

But we fear all their protestations will do but little good, for their crime does not consist so much in any material aid rendered to the French, as in the manifestation of their sympathy; and Luxemburg is needed for a connection with Rhenish Prussia of the now French Provinces Alsatia and Lorraine, which BISMARCK intends to take from France. The Count is not used to stand long on such trifles as treaties and guarantees. The territory is a desirable morsel for the ravenous Prussian eagle. That voracious bird will probably clutch it in spite of the protestations of the resident population, and all the Chancellor's indignation at the alleged violation of neutrality is but a repetition of the accusation made against the lamb by the wolf of the fable. It is a mere prologue to the annexation of Luxemburg.

There is an obvious coincidence in this Prussian declaration with that of Prussia's ally, Russia, in regard to the treaty of 1856, and that of the Prince of Roumania, the nephew of King WILLIAM, renouncing allegiance to the Sultan. It seems as if these conderates had formed a league for the establishment of a new system, making the non-observance of treaties a rule. But while the two last named powers have some show of reason and justice in their declarations, Prussia has none whatever. The treaty of 1856 was forced on Russia by a combination of powers, and she had to submit to conditions that were humiliating and onerous in the extreme. For more than fourteen years has she observed them faithfully, although her most important interests suffered under them, and they were as thorns in her side. She has an excuse if she tries to free herself from the shackles now while she has a chance. Not so with Prussia. The neutrality of Luxemburg inflicts neither moral nor material injury on her, and all the reasons she advances to excuse her disregard of the treaty are only so many indirect threats for the future peace of Europe. The proposed violation is not a question of national dignity; it is merely a matter of rapacity and vindictiveness. It is even more. It is a gauntlet thrown down to the whole world. It proclaims to Europe that all the treaties on which reposed its balance of power exist no longer in the eyes of a victorious Germany, and that the latter deems all pretexts good to annex countries which she may covet. The fate of Luxemburg will sooner or later be that of Holland, the German part of Switzerland and Belgium. Nothing would be easier for Germany than to pick a quarrel with either of those powers, and then, by attacking them in overwhelming numbers, annex them on the plea of military necessity. Such is the standing menace of a strong and united Germany in the heart of Europe.

Now, when it is too late, the press of Austria and England begin to see the mistake their governments made when they abandoned France to Germany. The principal organs of Austria and Hungary denounce the attitude assumed by North Germany in the Luxemburg question, seeing full well that the apparent withdrawal of BISMARCK'S note is but an adjournment and not a settlement of the matter. As soon as Prussia has the French war off her hands the Luxemburg treaty will be stirred up again, and that she will attain her object is almost beyond a doubt. Austria and England, after France is crushed, are both unable to cope on the continent with the Prussian power. Besides, the statesmen of England, with the Black Sea question and the danger to their Asiatic possessions looming up in the distance, are utterly disinclined to bring on a war with any European power, particularly if their interests are not directly at stake. That Prussia is entirely safe on that side is best shown by the project advanced by some of the diplomatists of Great Britain to satisfy the territorial demands of Germany by conceding Luxemburg to her. But Prussia will take Luxemburg anyhow, and Alsatia and Lorraine to boot.

Nor will Prussia meet with decided objections on the part of Holland, if we may trust the statements of the press of that country. It is true the King of Holland is said to be opposed to any cession of the territory to Prussia, or its incorporation in the Germanic Confederation, but he will be obliged to enter his protest only as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and not as King of Holland; for the people of the latter country are desperately afraid that the Luxemburg matter may get them into trouble with their powerful and grasping neighbor, who would be only too glad to seize upon any pretext to annex their rich and valuable country; and so they desire to get rid of this dangerous appendage. Besides, Holland is at present in the midst of a ministerial crisis, and the King has been trying in vain, ever since last October, to get a capable and energetic cabinet.

These are some of the phases of the Luxemburg matter, which, we doubt not, will soon occupy the attention of all political circles in Europe, as it will furnish an indication of the policy which Prussia will adopt when she has completely floored her great rival in Europe.

☞ One of the Radical newspapers insinuates that the Spotswood Hotel at Richmond was burned down through a dispensation of Providence because some of us in it were still shown by the rebels as those once occupied by JEFFERSON DAVIS. Very likely it was. You couldn't expect a Providence to stand any nonsense of *that* sort.

☞ "We have been under heavy expense," says the Montgomery Mail, "to employ a local editor to tickle us and make us laugh at the COURIER-JOURNAL'S withicisms." The Mail possibly does employ an editor for that purpose, but we have seen nothing in its columns to indicate that it employs one for anything else.

CITY ITEMS.

Coughs.

The administration of medicinal preparations to the form of a lozenge is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as records a cough remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in bronchitis, hoarseness, influenza, and consumptive and asthmatic complaints.

Want of Sleep.

Opium or morphine in any form described as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and reach violently, producing nausea, headache and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed, and not unfrequently the very cause or origination of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered. Plantation Bitters, given in accordance with the directions, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their minds to sleep after lying down at night, or whose slumbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are tried to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the Plantation Bitters as an anodyne; for this comprehensive medicine is not only a tonic and diuretic, but a composing agent—a "balm of hurt minds" as well as a revivifier of enfeebled frames.

It is, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach, while the effects of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that sensitive organ.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

☞ Chapped hands and face cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Being a vegetable remedy generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two testimonials below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of PROF. P. T. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, } July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I was advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that I never had chills after only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.

Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all druggists. jan10 deod3m TuThaSat

Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil"

is sure for deafness. 50c and $1.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Globe Flower Syrup, in another column. This celebrated lung remedy is recommended as having tested its merits, to be the most pleasant and truly valuable medicine ever discovered, for the cure of colds, coughs, asthma, &c. Like a true friend, the more we use it and test its merits, better we like it. Its pleasant to take, and unlike all other cough medicines offered to the public, it contains no opium or any nauseating drug, and will not disagree with the most delicate constitution. Active all who have disease of the lungs, such as incipient consumption, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c., to try at once a bottle of Globe Flower Syrup.

Read the testimony of the greatest philanthropist of the age, Hon. George Peabody:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 2d, 1869.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am gratified to inform you that the Globe Flower Cough Syrup has been of great benefit to me. I have been suffering with throat and lung disease for some time, and used many of the most celebrated remedies on the continent, and can conscientiously say that none proved so thoroughly and beneficial, in my case, as your remedy.

With my good wishes for your success, I am,

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE PEABODY.

BEN. F. ALFORD, Wholesale Agent, corner Seventh and Market sts. dec22 eodif

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Happy Meeting.

"Good morning, cousin Mollie! I am so delighted to see you out again, and looking so well."

"Oh, cousin Nettie, you cannot imagine the joy I feel in being able to go out on the farmers again, after being confined at home so long with that disease-also, desperate cough, and the thought of dying so young with consumption. And what do you think has cured me? Why it was the Globe Flower Cough Syrup, the Great Southern Remedy for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. Marshall, from Atlanta, Georgia, the agent of this medicine, is here, introducing it, and, hearing of my case, he say: Ma a bottle of it for me, and it has acted like a charm. As soon as I commence'd taking it my cough was relieved and I sleep sweetly, and now, after taking only two bottles, I feel entirely cured." Ja10 d2Tua3t

Dr Smith's "Electric Oil"

cures sore throat every time.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. sun dawly

Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil"

is sure for cutaneous diseases.

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON.

BEN. F. ALFORD, Wholesale Agent, corner Seventh and Market sts. dec23 dif

Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil."

Use no soap while using the oil on the surface.

DIED.

CALDWELL—On Monday morning, Jan. 9, 1871, at 5 o'clock, WALLACE COUNTY, infant son of H. B. and M. A. Caldwell, aged 15 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place at the family residence, No. 238 West Market, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

LOVELL—Died at his residence, Louisville, Ky., on the 1st inst., Col. CHAS. S. LOVELL, aged 61 years.

The sad out of this notice was born in Hull, Mass., in 1810. He emigrated to the United States early in life, and in 1835 married a daughter of the late Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Nashville, Tenn. He served in the Mexican war and was engaged at the battle of Churubusco, Molino-del-Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico. He was also in the Utah expedition, under the command of the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and served on the staff of the "Volunteer troops." Humboldt Bay, in the late war he served in various capacities, was the warm personal friend of Gen. McClellan, and had command of his "Life Guards," was engaged at the battles of Malvern Hill, Gaines' Mill, second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and for gallant and meritorious services in these battles was rapidly promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States army. For several years he was on Provost Marshal duty in Wisconsin, and at the close of the war he was sent to the Pacific coast, and commanded for two years the post at Fort Yuma, in which sultry, burning climate he contracted the disease which ended his life. Though a man of large family, from August, 1865, the month on which he joined his regiment, to within a short period of his death, he never, for a single day, was separated from his regiment, and never once asked for leave of absence, but remained by the full side of his men.

His death was too genuine, and therefore too modest, to gain for him all he deserved, save in the favored circle of his new intimate friends, at whom he was a star in the highest respect by all who knew him, and at his grave colonels and generals of the army mingled their tears with those of the family.

He was buried at Cave Hill with military honors, on the 4th of January, and on the 5th of January the Louisville Legion will receive the corpse and escort it to the cars at the Louisville depot.

C. C. BRECK, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only true and safe remedy in the case of strain from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded—no Pills to look at or take. They are purely vegetable—cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by queacs are Balsam Copaiba and mercury. The first one is bad enough, the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. Ladies, do not be put upon with any thing for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male package, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address.

DWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 96, corner Floyd and Market streets. no27 SuTuThSm

ROSADALIS.

Dr. John J. Wilson, of Cheraw, S. C., says of this great Blood Purifier:

"Your medicine has already gained a great reputation in this community by its wonderful curative effects, in one case particularly—that of a young lady who had been afflicted for years with a most grievous disease in a variety of forms, but chiefly for two years past in the loss of sight in consequence of the Nervous Disorder.

"She consulted the most eminent oculist in our State, now, I believe, a resident of your city, Professor Bloom, under whose treatment she was greatly benefited, when, recently, upon using the Rosadalis, or her previous derangements, she found her sight, after a short time, entirely restored." jal eodsw

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodlyr

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES, and effects a speedy cure. Price $3 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. Does not injure the skin. One preparation. Price 50 cents by mail. Address B. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. dec21 deod3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Nitrate Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1yr sodly

THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE

—IS—

The Galaxy!

No Family Can Afford to do Without It.

IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL or BOOK PUBLISHED in this COUNTRY.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS PRONOUNCE

THE GALAXY

THE

Best and Most Ably Edited American Magazine.

THE GALAXY

Meets the Wants of Every Member of the Family.

It contains Thoughtful Articles by our Ablest Writers.
It contains sketches of Life and Adventure.
It has Serial Stories by our Best Novelists.
It has short Stories in each Number.
It has Humorous Articles by Mark Twain in Each Number.
It is a Complete Review of the World of Literature.

Now is the Time to Subscribe for 1871.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY—$4 per Year; Single Copies 35 Cents Each.

Clubbing Terms.

THE GALAXY and "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazar" or "Appleton's Journal" sent to one address for a Year for $6. The regular price is $8. THE GALAXY and "Every Saturday," for $5; regular price $7. With "Our Young Folks" or "American Agriculturist," $4.50, regular price $5 50. With "Littell's Living Age," $10, regular price $12.

SHELDON & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

ja10 eod2

POTOMAC SHAD!

FIRST of the season, at

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

ja10 d2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

B. H. Reid's adm'r } No. 23,931.
B. H. Reid's h'rs & ors. }

THE creditors of B. H. Reid, deceased, are hereby notified to report to me their claims against his estate, before the next regular court, property proven, on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

JOHN E. MARSHALL, Special Com.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Aaron Forcht's adm'r } No. 24,049.
August Forcht's h'rs &c., }

THE creditors of August Forcht, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate, before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

JOHN E. MARSHALL, Special Com.

Apples! Apples!

250 BBLS Baldwins;
100 bbls Pippins;
175 bbls Rox. Russetts;
175 bbls Red Gilliflowers;
10 bbls choice Greenings;

In store and for sale by G. McCALLUM & CO., No. 25 Third street.

ja8 d3

Potatoes! Potatoes!

100 BBLS Neshannocks;
100 bbls Russets; in store and for sale by G. McCALLUM & CO., No. 25 Third street.

Ja8 39 aud dawly

Butter! Butter!

50 FIRKINS choice Goshen just received and for sale by (ja8 d3) G. McCALLUM & CO.

Kranut! Kranut!

50 BBLS choice Michigan Kraut in store and for sale by [ja8 d3] G. McCALLUM & CO.

Cider! Cider!

75 BBLS Sweet Cider for sale to arrive.

ja8 d3 G. McCALLUM & CO.

Administratrix's Notice.

HAVING been only qualified as administratrix of the estate of my deceased husband, C. W. Marriner, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, to O. Trotman, Esq., 227 Main street, who is authorized, as my attorney, to settle all claims and receive all moneys due the estate.

ANN W. MARRINER, Admrx.

Steamboat Sale.

THE steamer COMMERCIAL, lying at Evansville, will be sold by the U. S. Marshal on Wednesday, Jan. 11—a splendid opportunity for purchasing a cheap steamboat. Apply at

ja7 dif FICK & LYON.

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, will be found at my office, No. 16 third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weiker or Inspector will please call as above.

Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by

E. BUTLER, 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third.

mh8 dtf

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Chemical Works Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the works on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGRAM, Treas.

Dividend.

A DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. was this day declared, free of tax, by the Directors of Brown and Louisville Turnpike Company, payable on demand by E. B. Smith, Treasurer. By order of the Board.

T. P. LINTHICUM, Prest.

Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 4, 1871. ja10 d3

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1871.

THE Water Rents from date to July 1, 1871, are now due. The rules of the Company require said rents to be paid at its office by the 15th day of the present month.

WM. P. HARNEY, Pres't Water Co.

Ja1 d10

Dividend Notice.

EXCHANGE BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1870.

A T a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on capital stock was declared, payable on demand, free of tax.

Stockholders residing in the vicinity of Louisville will receive their dividends at the office of the commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

E. C. BRECK, Cashier.

Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 8 per cent. will be paid to stockholders of the Northern bank registered at this branch.

H. B. HILL, Cashier.

ja4 d1

Notice

OFFICE MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 3, 1871.

A T a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st ult., a cash dividend was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their office on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

HENRY DENT, Cashier.

ja3 d10

Kentucky Department Life Association of America.

THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the Kentucky Department of Life Association of America, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Association, 46 West Main street, Louisville, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JNO. C. BONNYCASTLE, Sec'y.

Notice.

NATIONAL BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its Banking-house on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
December 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

THERE will be an election held for five Directors on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at their office.

B. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing, under the name of Speed, Magens & Co., expires this day by limitation, Mr. Jno. Speed retiring.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.

THE undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, No. 73 Third street, between Jefferson and Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, under the firm name of Magens & Co. We take the assets and assume the liabilities of Speed, Magens & Co.

AIN-LIE, COCHRAN & CO.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871. ja10 dif

Notice.

H. D. NEWCOMB & Co. retires from the firm of H. Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, and will style as heretofore. H. VICTOR NEWCOMB,

GEORGE C. BUCHANAN,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan 1, 1871. ja1 dim

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.

A. H. GARDNER,
NICHOLAS MILLER.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871. ja1 dim

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.

GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.

Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 111 Second street, as heretofore.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm.

JULIUS DORN.

MEETINGS.

I. O. B. B.

MENDELSSOHN LODGE, No. 40, will hold a special meeting for the purpose of revising by-laws this (Tuesday) evening, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock. Every member of the Lodge is expected to be present. By order of the President.

C. S. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DE MOLAY Commandery (No. 12) Knights Templar will hold a stated meeting, at the Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The annual election of officers will be held.

J. M. S. MCCOKKLE, Recorder

ja9 dc

The Great Lung Remedy.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1871.

LITERARY.

I.

In Memoriam.

We have received from Messrs. John P. Morton & Co. an advance copy of the memorial to Robert E. Lee contributed by the city of Louisville, under the auspices of the association of Confederate officers and soldiers. It makes a handsome 12mo volume of forty-five pages, illustrated by a faithful portrait of General Lee on steel, and a picture of the house where he was born, printed on cream-laid paper, and prettily bound in cloth, with the Lee monogram. It contains the speeches of Gen. Breckinridge, Gen. Preston, Gen. Pinnell and Isaac Caldwell, the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Platt, the proceedings of the various public meetings held in Louisville, editorials from the local press, and other matter of interest, carefully edited. The committee appointed to superintend its publication consisted of Messrs. D. W. Yandell, W. L. Clarke, W. H. Thomas, A. B. Pirtle, Price C. Newman, R. W. Woolley and Wm. J. Davis. The actual labor, however, fell upon Major Davis, who discharged his trust (no light undertaking) with conspicuous care and taste, producing a volume in every way worthy the occasion and the subject. It will hold its own by any similar book of the kind in existence, and reflects great credit upon Messrs. John P. Morton & Co., who are making their way to the front as enterprising and skilful publishers. A very large edition will, we are informed, be issued, chiefly to subscribers, but also to the general public.

II.

The Other Life.

All of the books published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. are printed on such beautiful paper with such fair, good-sized type, and are so tastefully bound, that their appearance, irrespective of their contents, gratifies the eye as completely as any fine work of art. The book before us, called The Other Life, is a favorable example of their usual neat and elegant workmanship, and presents the wonderfully beautiful thoughts of the gifted Swedenborg in a worthy manner. If the writings of this great thinker were more widely read, his views would be less sweepingly condemned; and we are glad that so many of his works have been so attractively published this well-known firm. Dr. Holcombe, who has compiled this book, says in his preface: "These are not the speculations of fancy invading the sanctuaries of the soul; nor the wandering dreams of imagination mistaking the beautiful for the true. They are veritable pictures of the life to come. They have nothing in common with the doctrines so long disseminated under the name of Spiritualism. They are intensely practical and transcendently valuable in the conduct of this life, in the illumination of the intellect, and as a stimulus and guide in the great work of individual regeneration. They contain the germs of a philosophy which will remove the objections of the skeptic, dissipate the doubts of the christian, and, overcoming all obstacles, finally unitize the Church of God." We heartily commend its perusal, not only to the favored few who can unhesitatingly accept all its teachings, but to those who are prone to answer at new doctrines before they know what they are. The book can be obtained from John P. Morton & Co.

III.

A Book for Boys.

The number of books written expressly for children is amazing. Good, bad and indifferent, they fill the counters and well nigh the catalogues of the publishing houses all over the country. Whenever a book is found to sell, the author is at once engaged to write more; and the popular taste demands further details of the same characters that have first pleased us. The result is the publication of series after series, all relating to the same persons, who must necessarily experience an amount of adventures so alarming and exciting, that any one of them, occurring in real life, would afford never failing interest to a long line of descendants. What is to be the result upon the minds of Young Americas of this highly sensational food time only can show. The book before us is the first of the second series of six, by the author of the Elm Island stories, introducing the same heroes that figured in them, and told in the same bright and vivacious manner. He is called Arthur Brown, and the time of the story is at the beginning of the present century, and the events bear upon the condition of affairs in France then and the relations our country bore to her. There is a vivid account of how the hero ran the blockade of Marseilles, and took cover under cannon and whistling of shot. And there is also the same amount of desultory story-telling, that has no bearing whatever upon the story, though very good in itself, that this author, the Rev. Elijah Kellogg—better known to boys as the writer of the speech of Spartacus—can never divest himself of. The tone of the book is good, though we are strongly inclined to think that the youthful reader will skip many a page of dull moralizing and commonplace, that seems like some of the funny anecdotes, lugged in to make weight, and prevent the series from coming to an untimely end. The book is published by Lee & Blanchard, and is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

IV.

Margaree.

This is a little book of verse written by Hampden Massor, and published in a very attractive style by Lippincott & Co., and if books were bought for their outside appearance alone, this would be one of the first large sale. But beauty is but skin deep as often in books as in women; for, as a literary effort, this volume is about equal to a penny ballad, only inferior to the weakest of that class, inasmuch as its longer. Yet its brevity is its greatest merit, and we bless the author that there are only some thirty pages of it, when there might just as easily have been three hundred. The book contains the story of Margaree as told by the old steward of the mansion of Denore, to which princely house the maiden expected to be brought a bride, but reap't. "Her father" so runs the verse, "was a mock divine,

Who early died, and ne'er did see
His child, the future Margaree."

The story of the father is also sketched by the old steward, who says:

"And long his sires were marked and high.
Ken se he stood in classic halls,
Until all their fortunes went awry."

It does seem pretty hard luck for the young man, that, having so many sires while he was in college, they all went back on him. But they did, and his previous betrothal to a "maiden true" seemed wrong to him, and he said nothing to her, till "day by day he pained her," when, "he sang this tender lore, her happier moments to restore." If any one is curious to know what the "tender lore" he sang to her was, he can buy the book of John P. Morton & Co., and find out. We can only say that the only time we ever heard that song, was the multiplication-table set to the tune of Yankee Doodle, which may not have been as tender, but was equally as poetical. The sorg had the desired effect, however, but, after a brief honeymoon he died. In due course of time, Margaree was born, grew up and became engaged to "a youthful ruler of the land;" but "A specter dim, Came like a silent seraphim;" why like a seraphim, and not like a cherubim, or even a ghostess, we are not told, and she died.

"And he, her mourning lover, he
Went forth to honor large and high,
But ne'er forgot his Margaree,
And when full many years went by,
He sang the song with tearful eye."

The song extends through seven pages, and, as the story abruptly ends with the song, it is fair to conclude that the lover did not survive its completion.

SMALL TALK.

SURRATT has ceased to lecture.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is still better than was expected.

BEECHER drew pews the scorners of his annual auction

BY a City Councilor—"Eternal abstinence is the Hop Price of liberty."

BRET HARTE continues to sever his connection with the Overland Monthly.

BEN. PERLEY POORE'S new Congressional Dictionary is pronounced particularly poor.

THE Nilsson concerts in St. Louis were a failure. The Times says Max Strakosch must have lost heavily.

MR. THOS. ATCHESON, of the Nashville Banner, has abandoned the idea of establishing another agricultural newspaper in that city.

UNDER GRANT "the party" has come to be disgustingly piscivorous. Beside the Fish in the State Department, he keeps a run of Mullets and other small fry in the Treasury.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer, when it sends a baby to write up Kentucky, should take the precaution to send along a wet nurse. Little "Hal," is in a bad way up there at Frankfort.

GREELEY'S support of Grant is considered an ill omen. The New York Sun remembers that "no man that Horace Greeley had nominated for the Presidency beforehand was ever adopted by a nominating convention."

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that if a juryman drinks intoxicating liquors during a trial the verdict may be set aside and a new trial ordered. Where the Cincinnati article is used the juryman is buried at the expense of the county.

AT Atchison, Kansas, man writes despairingly from Louisville to the Patriot; "I am perfectly surprised that so few persons in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky know anything about Atchison. Many persons have asked me what part of Kansas I am from. When I tell them, they say, 'Atchison! where is Atchison? How far is it from Topeka, Lawrence or Fort Scott?' This is actually humbling to an Atchison man."

AN American writes from Paris to the Cincinnati Gazette: "You should see us, the Americans! Such a lot for military advice and appetite. We eat and sleep and advise the military authorities. We crowd all day long and all the evening through, and when we go to bed we growl in our dreams. You know those of us who are born in our native land are born military and political geniuses! War and politics are with us an intuition. So you should hear us discuss Trochu, and Favre, and Ducrot, while we discuss the boiled horse or stewed cat or roast ass, or fricasseed cat which these great men entertain us upon."

THE NEW YORK Tribune, speaking of Orth's appointment to the Ways and Means Committee, states that he commanded a volunteer company in the late war. The Tribune is right. The martial Godlove did for thirty mortal days in the baleful months of July and August command a gory one hundred days' service Indianans, and served their country on the ram Hornet, and caught catfish beneath the malignant rage of the dog star. The ram Hornet cruised between Evansville and Henderson, and was an inspiration of terror to the common enemy the catfish. The gilted Captain decorated his handsome uniform of Russia green, surmounted by a cocked hat and waving feather, became a most expert fisherman, and could "snake" a forty-pound cat from the turbid waters of the Ohio with a dramatic grace. The mortuary list of Capt. Orth's veterans was not large, only the fellow-citizens, including the Presidents of the two branches of the Common Council, on the subject of wave and means, and whether the necessity and propriety of buying the votes of Kentucky legislators was more than hinted at, has produced quite a sensation here Very few copies of the Enquirer of that date were permitted to see the light of day in Frankfort, but those few have been pretty effectually thumbed, and it is safe to say that there is some little indignation among Kentucky legislators at the proposed use of "financial gift" for the Governor's inauguration. As the Enquirer had the honesty to print the proceedings of the meeting, I am sorry its editor is making the report run out so large as to admit of its Frankfort patron being served as usual. *

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At this juncture there was an irruption of tardy members from Louisville, and the City Clerk, which compelled Mr. Greenwood again to go painfully and laboriously over the whole ground of his speech, in order that these gentlemen might be afflicted with the distrust of the Trustees and their management of the interests of the Southern railroad.

After the last coup de grace to clinch the matter, he invited all present to go up and inspect the plans of the surveys in the office of the Engineer. Many of them availed themselves of the privelege, and, coming back in a reasonably contented state of mind, were entertained by a speech from Mr. Alex Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson went partially over the ground over which Mr Greenwood had just been, and explained the profile, and also the relative cost of the several lines. The estimate had was immediately removed to a house close by, and medical aid summoned. It seems that he fed the room directly after the blow-up (groping his way out), and in his agony and blindness plunged against the gate, where he was discovered. The physician called in to attend the sufferer is of opinion that he may recover, his hurts being confined to his hands and face.

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The Danville Indianian mentions a double case of seduction, in that county, in which the offender is a wealthy old widower, residing near Clayton, and the victims two orphan sisters who resided with him in the capacity of housekeepers.

In 1858 a "bachelor club," consisting of eight members, was organized in Muncie, but in time to time one after another was ignominiously expelled for entering the marriage state. At last but a single one, J. V. R Cassady, remained, sad, in sheer despair, he followed the example of his comrades last week.

Two brothers by the name of Smith, and a young man named Wheeler, were out hunting rabbits about three miles from Connersville, on Monday last, when the gun in Wheeler's hands was accidentally discharged, killing one of the brothers instantly. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A schoolmaster in one of the southern townships of Hamilton county, has been before the school Board on a charge of neglecting the duties for which he was employed. It appears that his wife is one of the pupils, and he was charged the greater portion of his time in hugging and fondling her, to the detriment of his business. The poor fellow had only been married a year.

The Inporte Herald gives the details of a terrible accident which occurred to a son of Mr. John Roswell, at Rolling Prairie, on the 28th ult. The boy, who is about thirteen years old, was filling a flask with powder from a clear box containing about three pounds, when a spark from the fire ignited the lot, and a terrific explosion ensued. In three days the boy lingered, and one night he was found by his grandmother, who was sleeping in the room down out some six inches from the top. Mr. Roswell was in the woodshed talking with a friend when he heard the report, and, as a neighbor had been trying to blast open a tough log near by, he first thought the explosion proceeded from that; but, seeing the smoke issuing from his own dwelling, ran for the same, and, on coming up, found his boy doubled up and banging across the gate, his face horribly blackened and his hair singed too crisp. The unfortunate lad was immediately removed to a house close by, and medical aid summoned. It seems that he fed the room directly after the blow-up (groping his way out), and in his agony and blindness plunged against the gate, where he was discovered. The physician called in to attend the sufferer is of opinion that he may recover, his hurts being confined to his hands and face.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Sunday in Frankfort—A Full Attendance—The Cincinnati Trustees and Kentucky Legislators—"Financial Oil"—Celebration of the Eighth—Fire-proof Offices—The Late Election Disturbance, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 9, 1871.

Yesterday there were more members of the General Assembly in Frankfort than I have ever seen before on any Sunday during a legislative session. The spacious office of the Capital Hotel, which, as I have remarked in former letters, is used as a sort of legislative exchange, was crowded from morning till night. More members than usual remained over, and the evening trains brought in quite a number who had previously put in an appearance, among them the popular young chairman of the Railroad Committee, Hon. James A. McKenzie. This morning most of these members who left on Saturday evening returned, and with them others who had not previously been here during the session. Both houses were quite full.

THE CINCINNATI GAME.

That shrewd little game of Cincinnati, by which she hopes to win the "eminent domain," &c., of this benighted Commonwealth, came in, of course, for a good deal of discussion and comment yesterday, and the general impression seemed to be that the $80,000 stake she has confidently matched with the knave will turn out but a losing investment. Our neighbors, it seems, have yet to learn that, however the case may be on their side of *La Belle Riviere*, Trade is not a winning one in the Legislature of Kentucky.

FINANCIAL OIL.

The truth is, the publicatlon, in the Enquirer of the 5th, of the proceedings of that precious meeting of "the Twenty-one," whereto Messrs Bishop, Ferguson and Heidelbach, Southern Railroad trustees, took counsel with some of the veterans in not large, unfellowly citizens, including the Presidents of the two branches of the Common Council, on the subject of ways and means, and whether the necessity and propriety of buying the votes of Kentucky legislators was more than hinted at, has produced quite a sensation here Very few copies of the Enquirer of that date were permitted to see the light of day in Frankfort, but those few have been pretty effectually thumbed, and it is safe to say that there is some little indignation among Kentucky legislators at the proposed use of "financial oil" for the Governor's inauguration. As the Enquirer had the honesty to print the proceedings of the meeting, I am sorry its editor is making the report run out so large as to admit of its Frankfort patron being served as usual. *

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PUBLIC BINDER.

The election for Public Binder is to take place on the 12th inst. Both House and Senate to-day passed a bill to that effect.

LEGISLATION TO-DAY.

Reference to the journals of legislative proceedings will show that a considerable number of leaves to bring in bills on various subjects were asked for and granted in the House to-day. The Senate remained in session only about half an hour.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

The present session will probably extend to the middle of March. If the measures suggested in the Governor's message, and others before the Legislature, or to be brought before it, are attended to, adjournment can hardly take place before that time.

INDIANA NEWS.

Wolf and fox hunts are common in Laporte county.

Fort Wayne cries for the introduction of the letter-carrier system.

Michigan City erected sixty new buildings during the post summer.

People in Northern Indiana have already raised the cry that the peach trees have been killed by the cold weather.

The school at Wawaka, Noble county, has been closed on account of sickness among the children. Scarlet fever is the principal disease.

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To confirm this suspicion there are two strong facts. The first is, that, about two weeks before this, David beat the old folks severely, and was arrested for the offense. He was released on giving bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars not to maltreat them again. But it is said that the brother from the West has been informed by several parties that David repeatedly threatened to fix the old folks. The second fact is, that Coroner Brennan found in the work-basket of David's wife, Martha Rittlea, what was to the jury at least that she had seen Asa commit the murder, a knife that fitted the stab on Rittles' body.

FOREIGN CAMP GOSSIP.

THE Liberte—or Emile de Girardin—is after Gambetta.

THE Parisian sharpers use gun cotton in their stealthy operations.

WEBER, the celebrated Leipic publisher, is getting out an illustrated calendar of the war.

PARIS could be bombarded from many of the positions, but the elevation of range would soon render the pieces useless.

THE Independence Belge contains a letter in proof of the intriguery of the Emperor's agents among the prisoners in Germany.

AT Hamburg, for every ten privates that escape, one officer is placed in close confinement. Up to the latest date twice ten made two.

THERE were some horrible reports that Strassburg, the Prussian Railway King, had been ruined by his enterprise of the Roumanian railway; but it turns out that, as ever, he is up with the times.

ONE hundred and fifty hungry Prussian cavalry made a raid into Lecomp. They required for dinner 153 loaves of bread, 150 sausages, and, by-and-by, seven in round numbers, 150 bottles of wine, with 20,000 cigars.

FROM the 15th of October to the 25th of December—Christmas season—82,355 sacks, containing 1,219,563 packages, were sent from Berlin to the army in France. Besides other means of transport 560 cars were required.

An unfortunate prisoner at Coblentz, a captain of artillery, was recently the recipient of a package of clothing from some kind friend. Carefully wrapped in the shirts were five six-shooters and one large knife. The captain was immediately placed in safe confinement.

EXASPERATED at the frequent assassinations of Germans in the line round Paris, the Prussians have given orders that every person seen in the brush after three o'clock, or the approach of evening, be incontinently shot. No questions will be asked as to who killed Cock Robin.

ONE thousand prisoners from the army of the Loire are now passing through Fontainebleau, under the escort of forty men and one officer, were incited to rebellion by the ridicule of their pusillanimity and the insults of the residents of Fontainebleau. A regiment of cavalry stationed near soon brought them to order.

THE Cincinnati Volksblatt has an excellent correspondence in Hans Wohlgemuth. His last Berlin letter represents the city as quite dreary during the usually animated Christmas holidays. Not even cake stands are to be seen. Black bread is a delicacy. There is humorously describes the consternation and doubtless much suffering in Berlin. He deratgement caused by the confiscation of the Voss. Zeitung, for an article on the Luxemburg question.

FATHER HYACINTH, in his London lecture on the war, displayed his usual independence of thought. He recognized the blunders of France. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine would not be fatal to France. As to the retaking of Paris, he had no doubt Bismarck would become a center of civilization; while France, again free, would carry to their legitimate end the ideas of the great revolution, and put an end to the country's threatened ruin.

WENDELL, the chief commandant at Coblentz, issues an order. He is informed by the citizens that the French paroled officers who frequent the cafes are in the habit of tearing up the war dispatches and otherwise showing their disrespect for the King and fatherland. He hardly believes it. He can not understand how any German citizen can allow such shameless effrontery to be carried out in his presence without prompt action; how he can quietly submit on his own soil to be terrorized over in such a fashion. He directs that such offenders be brought to him, and that he will dispose of them on his own responsibility.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

How it is that America Dare Not Sympathize With Rome.

[From the New York Times, 7th.]

We printed a call, yesterday, for a public meeting to express sympathy with the freedom and unity of Italy, which should arouse every friend of free institutions throughout the land. We have already commented on the disgraceful fact that there have been many grand meetings held in our large cities to express sympathy for the Pope, but not one as yet to utter the voice of approval of the American people over one of the greatest events of the age in the history of liberty and progress. The causes of this heartless and apparent coldness have been patent. They are of a like character with those which have obstructed this meeting. The truth is, there is an established Church and a united people in New York, as in other large towns, but the Church is not Protestant, and the ruling class is not American.

We understand from good authority—and the fact is enough to make Americans blush for the manhood of their public men—that there has been the utmost difficulty in inducing any public man or statesman, from Colfax, or even Mr. Sumner, downward, to utter a word of sympathy for so stirring an event as the liberation of Rome and the unity of Italy, after more than a thousand years of separation and oppression, under one constitutional and free government. Even our own eminent lawyers, whose tongues in more generous years thrilled our people's hearts with their eloquence over much less important events, turn the cold shoulder on this meeting, and have "engagements in the Supreme Court." Had a meeting been called by Mr. Speed or Mayor Hall to express sympathy with some petty outbreak in Ireland, and the occupation of Dublin by an Irish Catholic force, if only for a few hours, no hall in the city could have been found large enough to contain the crowd, and every statesman and orator in the land would have been only too glad to lend his voice for Irish liberty. No "engagements" in the courts or the Senate would have prevented their prompt attendance.

☞ The oft-disappointed Millerites of New England have set another day for "going up" —the 11th of February—and they have already commenced to get excited and enthusiastic over their contemplated journey.

OHIO OIL.

A New-fashioned Buckeye Lubrication for the Kentucky Legislature.

Some Hazy Hints About Those Eighty Thousand Dollars.

And a Good Many Interesting Particulars About the Lobby at Frankfort.

Oleaginous and Financial Truths.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Jan. 8.]

There was a meeting at the Chamber of the Board of Trade last Saturday evening, held in the interests of virtue. Twenty-one gentlemen of wealth, standing, and influence were there, who talked with considerable freedom, and not a little informality about things of high concernment to the city of Cincinnati. The subject matter of debate was the Southern Railroad, and how a work of such importance to the welfare of our municipality could be pushed forward to a successful completion.

The immediate cause of the assemblage were certain pertinent inquiries sent at the suggestion of the Board of Trustees of that railroad to certain favored members of the Common Council, and certain elect gentlemen of the Board of Trade. Messrs. Covington and Reinlin, of the Committee on Railroads in the Board of Aldermen, were there. The gentleman first-mentioned made no speech. Mr. Shilito and Mr. Boute, of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, put in an appearance. Mr. Boute practiced great self-denial, and, contrary to his ordinary use and custom, made no oratorical effort.

Mr. A. T. Goshorn, President of the Board of Councilmen, a courteous gentleman of the old school, and Mr. Whisin, the moving spirit of the Committee on Law of that board, came in obedience to the formal summons. Mr. Harrison and Tom Smith, servants of the auditory who eyery evidently differed with him upon the propriety—or, to say the least, the feasibility—of his system. His motion did not prevail, as it did not receive the courtesy of a second.

Mr. George F. Davis here came up manfully to defend the cause of virtue, which seemed to have been furiously assailed. He did not approve of the proposition of Mr. Laws; he did not think the Common Council would order such a appropriation, and, if they did, it would be without his approval. The idea of this open and avowed seeking for the favor of the people to be found in the engineering through of a public measure, was not right, and such action could not be endured by any good men. Mr. Davis sat down with a serene and tranquil air delightful to witness.

The hour was getting late when Mr. Heidelbach arose to speak. His remarks were made with energy and plainness not to be misunderstood. Last year he did not believe in bribery. The very word was odious to him. But he had since changed his mind. Money should be used to influence legislation, but with care and discretion and in just the right places. Other cities and other corporations had been using similar means, and, to use a very old figure of speech, we must fight the devil with his own weapons. The speaker did not advise the application of the public money in this way, but seemed inclined to the opinion that the necessary means should be raised in ways already mentioned.

The speech of Mr. Heidelbach was the last oratorical effort of the evening. Other semi-conversational addresses were made during the progress of the meeting, but no ideas were advanced other than those which we have given. And so closed a meeting whose proceedings were supposed by many who were present to be unfit to be reported for the reading of the general public.

THE NATIONAL HOG.

Donn Piatt's Version of the Snubbing the Californians Got.

Olesginous and Financial Truths.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

I was told of a rather good thing that came off yesterday. You can rely upon the facts, for the same was given me by an eye witness—who, in picturing it to the little crowd, was not aware that two of the same were professional pen drivers, ever on the look-out for items and gossip.

It seems that it was thought best that all the gentlemen not in office who happened to be at the National capital from the Pacific slope should, as a matter of courtesy, be given a reception in the Cabinet, whereby Attorney General Akerman would be rotated out and Senator Williams rotated in, call in a body on his Excellency and express their approval of the choice and their confidence in everybody. To this end a sub-committee interviewed the high custodian, Private Secretary Dent, and secured an appointment for the enthusiastic slopers.

At the hour indicated eighteen solid looking, tall, hand-some men filed into the reception-room of the Executive Volcano, that of the Board of Trade. Modest, Covington and Reinlin, of the Committee on Railroads in the Board of Aldermen, were there. The gentleman first-mentioned made no speech. Mr. Shilito and Mr. Boute, of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, put in an appearance. Mr. Boute practiced great self-denial, and, contrary to his ordinary use and custom, made no oratorical effort.

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July 31—Steamer Kenton, sunk near Helena; boat total loss.

Feb. 1—Steamer Silver Spray exploded her boilers at Pacific place, fourteen miles above Memphis, killing nine and wounding thirteen persons; boat total loss.

February 10—Steamer Morrie Hays exploded her boilers at Island 66; six killed and a few wounded; boat total loss.

February 19—Steamer Cleveland, lying at the wharf-boat at Island No. 35, the steam sinking carried over, so that the cabin stove up at, letting fire to that portion of the boat not in the water, thereby driving the crew and passengers in the river, drowning forty persons; boat total loss.

Steamer Caldwell sunk in Arkansas river coal-oil; boat total loss; valued at $6,000.

Steamer Tyrone struck a snag, seventy miles below Nashville, and sunk in six feet water; damages to boat $5,000.

Steamer Mary Bird struck a snag and sunk in forty feet water; boat and cargo total loss; valued at $20,000.

Chattanooga steam ferry sunk in the Tennessee river. Total loss. Valued at $1,500.

Steamer Reseca sunk while at the city wharf at Decatur, Alabama. Damage to boat, $3,000.

In examination of the records of the various steamers to which accidents have occurred whereby life has been lost, during the past year, in the Sixth district, it has transpired that all of such steamers were inspected at ports out of the bounds of this jurisdiction. Such facts speak volumes for the skill and fidelity with which our steamboatmen have discharged their arduous duties, and fully justify the hope that, with a strict and studious attention to duty on the part of the officers and employees, and a full regard for the spirit and requirements of the law as laid down for their guidance, the navigation of our rivers and inland waters may become profitable and secure to the transit of life and property.

VESSELS OWNED AND ENROLLED IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1870.

	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	9,277	24,100 tons.
Barges	2,263	54,103 tons.
Vessels	11,210	77,203 tons.

VESSELS BUILT DURING THE YEAR IN THE DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE.

	No.	Tons.
Steamers	11,477	11 tons.
Barges	373	13 tons.
Vessels	11,387	24 tons.

VESSELS ENROLLED DURING THE YEAR.

	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	24,298	78 tons.
Barges	1,125	56 tons.
Vessels	28,322	43 tons.

VESSELS LICENSED DURING THE YEAR.

	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	27,072	91 tons.
Barges	4,125	65 tons.
Vessels	31,758	56 tons.

STEAM VESSELS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.

	No.	Tons.
Passenger steamers	18,161	39 tons.
Ferry steamers	1,350	73 tons.
Towing steamers	4,568	75 tons.
Freight steamers	2,555	80 tons.
Vessels	57,076	76 tons.

Number of pilots and engineers licensed by the Local Board of Inspectors of the District of Louisville, and by the supervising Inspector of the District, for the year, as returned by this office:

Engineers	183
Pilots	174
Total	357

☞ For River Telegrams, see 1st or 4th page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871.

Money cannot be said to be much easier, but the pork men are not in the market as borrowers, and good names find less trouble in negotiating loans. The banks still charge 10 to 12 per cent. but money on the street lends at 12 to 15 per cent.

Exchange is quiet at 1-10 discount buying and 1/2 to 1-10 premium selling.

Gold—Is in fair demand, but not moving quite so freely as yesterday. Sales were $50,000, made in lots of $10,000 each, and closed at 110¼.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	111
Silver halves and quarters	103½	
Silver dimes and half dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are quiet and strong. We notice an advance of from ⅛ to ¼ in them in the New York market, but the trade was light with us.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	109¾	110¼
" '62	107¾	108¼
" '64	105¾	106¼
" '65	107¾	108¼
" '65 new issue	106¾	107¼
" '67	107¾	107¾
" '68	107¾	108¼
10-40s	104¾	105¼
Currency 6s	109¾	110¼

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past week:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dc.
Coupons, '81	110¾	110¾	110¾	¼	
" '62	108¾	108¾	108¾	¾	
" '64	108	108¾	108¾	¾	
" '65	108	108¾	108¾	¾	
" '65 (new)	107¾	107¾	107¾	¾	
" '67	107¾	107¾	107¾	¾	
" '68	107¾	107¾	107¾	¾	
Coupons 10-40s	105¼	105¼	105¼	¼	
Old coupons	110¾	110¾	110¾		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are moving pretty lively. We note a fair demand for Louisville stock, and some inquiry for Falls City Bank stock. A few shares of Western Financial and Banking Association are in the market unsold, and in demand. Short-line railroad bonds, both the first and second mortgage, are in active demand, and bring good prices.

PORK-PACKING IN THE WEST.—Mr. N. S. Jones, of Cincinnati, in his circular of Saturday, says:

I give below the packing of forty-seven points, and at the six principal packing points, and the estimated number to be packed for the season. I am thus early in the season compelled to make figures, and am sure they are strictly reliable. The estimate of the number to be packed yet in the second column is given by the packers themselves, and in most cases the hogs are

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1871.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Nilsson Concert.

We are informed that the sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow morning at the music store of D. P. Faulds. Persons from a distance may procure seats by sending the order to that address.

Masonic Temple.

The Lingard company made its debut at Masonic Temple last night to a small house. Lingard himself is very amusing in his character sketches, but is well enough known in them to bar the necessity of further comment. The performance commenced with the comedy of "Fate Heart Never Won Fair Lady," in which Mrs. Alice Dunning Lingard and Mr. Lingard take the principal characters. For afterpiece the farce of "Little Toodlekins" was presented. This latter will be repeated this evening, with the comedy of "Delicate Ground" and a further selection from Lingard's portfolio.

Weisiger Hall.

Mr. Gough delivered his lecture upon Eloquence and Orators to a crowded house last night. His lecture was of too disconnected a character for us to attempt a lengthy review, the subject being subordinate to the innumerable collection of anneedotes, upon which Mr. Gough's reputation is mainly founded. After the close of one of Gough's lectures, there is matter for some wonder how he certainly extensive reputation has been achieved. His style is anything but a model; his enunciation is jerky; his manner is studedly awkward and ungainly; he is apt to ramble out of all paths nee from his subject; he is eloquent. It is true in many passages, but he fears his passion to tatters and in its half frenzy he hops around and over the stage and throws his arms about like a miniature windmill. There is a good deal of dramatic power in the man, but of such a wholly uncontrolled and uncultivated character that it verges at times on the ridiculous. He has the unenviable facul y of telling a story exceedingly well, but there is an infusion of the clown in them all that detracts much from their effect. Of course, in the lecture in question, he makes an elaborate and effective appeal against intemperance. It seems impossible for him to avoid—but a digression that was acceptable, for if he is eloquent upon anything it is upon his own personal experience. The audience laughed their fill at his stories, smiled at his peculiarities, went home half ashamed of themselves, and will return to-night. *Tu fault amuse and* Mr. Gough has the faculty. He always draws exceedingly well, and we are glad for this reason, that the Young Men's Christian Association, our only lecture season ticket holder, is about to have a special auguiate their winter course. The organization is a most worthy one, and the object to which the proceeds of these lectures are devoted is one in which we all feel interested—the augmenting of the library established by them, the only public library in the city. Mr. Gough advertises for his subject this evening "Fact and Fiction."

Opera House.

There is a deal of pathos, simple and unaffected, in the play of Enoch Arden as produced last night at the Opera House. The plot in the main runs parallel with that of the poem, one or two incidents demanded by the stage requirements only being introduced. Mr. Adams' Enoch Arden is a beautiful piece of acting, essentially different in its character from any in which we have seen him before, and, on the whole, perhaps more successful than any of his presentations, though, indeed, the varied nature of his roles does make comparison a hard matter. The interest of the play commences only with the departure of Enoch from his home—

"Over silver seas to land and gold."

From this time the interest becomes absorbing. The experience of the shipwrecked Arden upon the desert isle, his release from the stay of twelve long years, his return home only to find his wife the mother of Philip Ray's child, his self-abnegation, and finally his death, seemed a direct ratio in the gathering pathetic effect upon the audience. The recognition, too, was a bad harmonizer for the success of a play of this sort, was a unit in this regard. We watched the suspicious gulping in the throat of the audience, and predicate our favorable criticism upon the unconscious verdict. Mr. Adams makes the story a very successful one, and the drama will probably have a good run.

The play is, too, exceptionally well put upon the stage. The scenic arrangements are natural, effective, and, what is quite remarkable for the first night, everything worked easily and well. For the more effective scenes, the tableaux at the bedside of Annie, in which Enoch appears at the foot of the island palm, the discovery of the Spanish sail, and the death-bed of the worn-out sufferer, were enough in themselves to bring the hard-fought tears, and demonstrate the improvement that has been made in this dramatization of the story.

Mr. Adams was quite well supported though the course of the play. We are glad to notice Mrs. Post as having quite excelled herself in Miriam Lane, the dame of the Hotel Inn. Mrs. Post has played very well during these last four or five weeks, and we confess to an agreeable surprise in her acting in that direction her first appearance. Mr. Langdon's Philip Ray was a quiet, sober but excellent piece of acting, as are all that this gentleman attempts. The whole style is more homely than usual with us, and we bespeak for his repetition to-night and through the week good houses.

WANTED.

A Gas Inspector.

The present cold weather brings us to a realization of the fact that water and gas form a very important item in household economy. The water pipes close unbornly, and the gas bills take an upward tendency that rivals the wildest flights in the gold market.

Why the gas bills should increase so suddenly at this time of the year may well surprise us, when we know that the increased hours of consumption are not in proportion to the enlarged bills. We are told that in extreme cold weather the gas condenses and impoverishes the flame, causing us to burn more gas; also, that this condensation settles in the pipes and meters, lessening the facility of the latter, so that we pay for more gas than is really furnished. The meter keeps up the record whether the gas is good, bad or indifferent, and the latter will run much faster the little joker will work against us. In every other article of commerce the elden has some mode of appeal from what he may consider unjust charges, but in the matter of gas we have no appeal that is free from the influence of the party selling the article. In Ohio, New York and other States the quality of gas furnished to consumers is under the inspection of a State agent, and has to conform to a certain standard, as are also the meters that are used, and here we have reason of weights and measures, city weighers, inspectors of beef, flour and almost every article of daily consumption; but in the article of gas, that has become so important that it is reckoned a luxury by some, the people are compelled to depend entirely on the say-so of its venders, or rather the infallible (?) instrument they use.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

J. B. Reynolds, Esq., Elected Principal of the Third-ward School.

Pursuant to a call of the President, the Board met in extra session last night. The roll was called, and the President and eighteen members responded.

The President announced that he had convened the members for the purpose of electing a principal for the Third ward school, to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. J. Bartholomew, who has been elected principal of the Eighth-ward school. Messrs. J. B. Reynolds and Wm. N. Marrin were put in nomination, and a ballot resulted ten for Reynolds and nine for Marrin. Reynolds was declared duly elected.

A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Kinney arose and hoped the Board would proceed with business, as there was some of importance to transact.

Mr. Murray said there was nothing urgent to do, and hoped the Board would adjourn.

Mr. Kinney insisted, as he wished to hear from the Committee on Grievance.

Quarrelsome, as he is—What have they to report?

Mr. J. D. Pope wanted to hear what they had done with the case of Miss Ella Peak.

Dr. L. P. Yandell hoped, as the board had met for and accomplished an object, that they would adjourn.

Mr. Drysdale wanted to go on with business, as there were a large number of the members present than at the last meeting.

The President then put the question, and according to the sound the ayes had it, and it was announced that the business could proceed, but a demurrer was made, and all the forced ideas of proceeding to business were requested to rise, leaving the majority seated.

The chair then announced that the Board had adjourned until February 1, 1871.

The Fire Last Night.

About 9 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded from signal station No. 34, at the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths' large stable, situated on Congress alley, between Ninth and Tenth, was found to be ablaze. The lofts were filled with forage enough to sustain eight horses for one year and the stalls were occupied by five horses which were fortunately removed unstinged. There were also two carriages in the stable which were taken safely out. Dr. Griffiths' loss is provender and building will foot up about $2,000, upon which there was no insurance.

☞ Why don't the great men of France stir? Why do they remain motionless and cold while our bleeding country is ruined? asked an orator in Paris the other day. "Because they are cast in bronze," answered a voice from the gallery.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE were twenty prisoners sentenced to the Work-house from the City Court yesterday. Black Beaty made two trips.

THE jail had three guests last night, as followed: Miss Branham and Alex. Laurie, surrendered by their bail, and Emaline Corcew, on a peace warrant.

QUARTER past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire from signal-box 28 was caused by the burning of a few shingles in the roof of house No. 11, East street.

BARNEY TOWLEY, a deck hand on the steamer Mary Houston, had his foot terribly crushed by a rolling horsehead yesterday. He was admitted into the U. S. Marine Hospital.

A PROCESSION of pistol shots attracted the attention of hundreds of persons on East street, between Walnut and Chestnut, about 9 o'clock last night. No reason could be accounted for them.

IKE MILLER, a negro, was found senseless and bleeding from a contusion of the head, where he had fallen and struck a rock at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, early yesterday morning.

A VALUABLE pair of opera-glasses, left with the clerks of the Galt House, was, through some mistake, taken away by a person unknown. Their return would confer a favor upon the owner.

THE case of Kate Kappell and Mary Kallmeyer, charged with stabbing a prisoner in an attempt to escape jails was heard in the City Court yesterday, and they were each held in $500 bond to answer.

AN attempt to rob the safe of the Opera House was frustrated by a private watchman before day yesterday. While the thief was trying to escape a shot was fired at him, but he succeeded in getting away.

CHRIS LEAP, a German farmer living on Salt-River road, while riding home in a wagon yesterday, fell off and was run over. He had three ribs broken and received other injuries which may prove fatal.

Two drays collided at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, about 2 p. m., yesterday, and the concussion threw one of the drivers, headforemost, between the shafts and dray-body. The horse kicked the man senseless.

JOHN THOMAS, a negro, was found on the steps of the negro billard room, on Green street, near Seventh, yesterday morning, badly cut on the head and about the chest. When questioned he refused to tell anything about how he received them.

A. B. SALLIERS and another citizen of Salitersville, Magoffin county, were prisoners under a Deputy U. S. Marshal yesterday. They were charged with shipping a negro, and their bond in $300 was taken. They will appear at the next term of the U. S. Court.

HENRY NEGLENTY, a porter in a Main-street store, whose sleeping place is over the store, was alarmed at a singular noise in the rear of the house last night, and, in attempting to get to the cause, fell through the hatchway and fell through to the next floor, breaking an arm and receiving many bruises about the body.

WM. HULKETT, the escaped convict from the Nashville penitentiary, who was arrested here by Lieutenants Sinkhorn and Shelton, has gone out of that trouble. Yesterday a letter was received from the authorities of that State, saying they did not want him, as he only had 1½ years to serve, which would not pay for his transportation.

A MAN named Hall, living near Clay Village, Shelby county, was forcibly taken from his house by a party of disguised men on Christmas night and tied to a tree and whipped. After this he attacked one of the maskers, who drew a pistol and shot him in the forehead, making a scalp wound. Hall is now at Shelbyville and will appeal to the Governor for redress.

MESSRS. THOS. SCOTT, Vice President Pennsylvania Central, B. B. Piant, Superintendent Southern Railroad Association, Mr. Dinsmore, of the Adams Express Company, and several other leading railroad men and expressmen took breakfast at the Gait House yesterday morning. They arrived at Louisville at 8 o'clock and were forwarded to Nashville by a special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Central, at 6 o'clock a. m., and the car was placed on five-foot trucks and transferred to the track of the L. & N. Railroad, which will be established as a through car to be embarked in their car and left via Nashville to Atlanta. These gentlemen are the lessees of the Georgia State railroad, and are going to make a flyer of it.

FIRE AT LEBANON.

Four Large Store-houses and Other Buildings Destroyed.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out on the public square in Lebanon, Marion county, and, before it could be checked, four large and two small business houses were reduced to ashes. The fire was first discovered in a two-story drinking saloon, on Main street, between Market and Republican, belonging to John Cosiar, about 10 o'clock a. m. This was soon a mass of flames, which extended to the clothing store of M. Cohen, adjacent, and from there to the drug store of Geo. D. Bolderick. The furniture and grocery store of Conley & Wilson were next destroyed, after them two small drinking saloons, occupied by Macker and Hiegins. This swept away all of one side of the public square, except the building at the corner known as Scobee's Hall. Lebanon has no fire engines, and there was no way to oppose the progress of the fire, except with buckets. These were well served, and did all that could be expected by such means. The total loss is estimated at between $20,000 and $30,000, which was pretty well covered by insurance. Messrs. Cohen, Carter & Wilson, Bolderick and Cosiar are the principal losers. Four of the buildings destroyed were among the finest in the town, and their destruction will leave quite a void therein.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP FRICE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871.

John Burchie, Rodger Harry, Samuel McDonald, Pat. Feiaharty, N. Hunt, Johanna Buckley, W. French, Ellen Kinsman, Richard Burns, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. James Cleyer, same; fined $7 50. Robert Hamilton, same; continued at defendant's cost.

Mary Middleton, disorderly conduct; dismissed at defendant's cost. Charles Martin, same; fined Raymond Jones, same; fined $5 each, and held in $100 for three months. Kirby smith, same; fined $5. Elijah Scott, same, fined $20. George Lee, same; same; fined $5. Robert Taylor. Mollie Barber, Eliza Smith and Carrie McCrackin, same; discharged.

Barbara Gellert, assault and battery on Mary Bush; dismissed at defendant's cost. Ed Delaber, assault and battery on Henry Doulaz; fined $10.

Garnet Bowen, drunkenness and abuse of family; fined $5 and held in $200 bond for six months. W. Williamson, stealing $31 from A. W. H. O'Bryan; discharged. H. Waggoner, stealing a coat and pistol from Thomas Schinz; discharged. Fred, Heel, drunkenness; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Mary Callender, ver and Kate Kappel, conveying twelve saws and a saw-frame into the County Jail, with the intent to facilitate the escape of C. Kappel, who is confined in said jail for felony; each held in $500 bail to answer.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Will of Van Arsdale proven and ordered to record.

J. M. Krin, qualified as administrator of John Krin, deceased.

John Glock, qualified as administrator of Phil. Glock; and Thos. Lillard, Anton Keller and Zachariah Woodward, appraisers of said estate.

John Kock, qualified as guardian of Annie Burglin.

Theresa Glock, qualified as guardian of Phil., Henry, Clementine and Wm Glock.

Jacob Gerhardt, qualified as appraiser, qualified as to said bond.

Mary Gerhardt adjudged to be a lunatic, and Lewis Leutz appointed committee of her estate.

I. Strauss and J. W. Brasseur, granted peddler's license.

Fred Fleiman, naturalized.

J. B. Bowles, allowed tax credit on $3,500 for 1870.

Jas. E. Breed's estate, allowed credit on $3,500 for 1870.

Rule of the Commonwealth by &c., vs. W. R. Thompson; continued week.

Rule of the Commonwealth by &c., vs. S. S. Kennedy; dismissed.

Rule of the Commonwealth by, &c., vs. R. Leffel; dismissed.

A rule awarded against Mary E. Thurman to give additional security as administratrix of her husband's estate.

A rule awarded against H. Ernst to settle his accounts as guardian of Elizabeth Werner, nee Heuner.

Rule vs. W. Evelson, continued two weeks.

Inventory of H. H. Harlamert, deceased, and John Hand appointed to appraise.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over:

Geo. Nicholas, trustee of M. N. Barnett.

Same, executor of S. S. Nicholas.

Mary Werner, guardian of Amanda Werner, &c.

R. D. Stake, guardian of Mary A. Jarvis.

H. L. Bell, guardian of Anna Jarvis.

Mary Werner, Administratrix of A. Werner, deceased.

The following settled accounts were examined and approved and ordered to record:

Wm. Bowman, guardian of Phil. E. Her.

Jacob Aker, guardian of Edward Akers.

P. Stratman, guardian of Louisa Dietrich.

E. P. Fauble, guardian of Wm. and Mary Frasher.

Same, guardian of Charlotte Frasher.

Adeline Schneider, administratrix of L. Schuckmann.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

Simon vs. Miller; demurrer to amend answer overruled; plaintiff granted leave to amend petition.

Bohl & Co. vs. Gillard; rule continued.

Bruner vs. Mitchell; motion for judgment overruled, plaintiff excepts and leave granted him to amend petition.

Adams Express Company vs. the city; demurrer overruled and plaintiff excepts.

Arnold vs. Bruner; motion for answer of D. G. Bly filed.

Gelt's heirs vs. Gibson; judgment on verdict of jury rendered and motion for new trial overruled.

Young vs. McClellan; rule discharged.

Sessmour et al. vs. Mosley; judgment for plaintiffs for $467, and both parties except.

Bender vs. Pfeiffer; motion for new trial overruled.

Driscoll vs. Bate; judgment for plaintiff for $2,500; both parties except.

Same vs. Same; motion for judgment for defendant on set-off for $68 75, and plaintiff excepts.

Mader vs. Krippendorf; motion of defendant overruled.

Young vs. Roberts; motion of plaintiff for new trial overruled.

Blue Lick Turnpike Road Company vs. Gore; motion for judgment overruled, and leave to plaintiff to amend.

Same vs. Pharris; demurrer sustained, and leave to plaintiff to amend.

Thomas vs. Kurfuss; amended petition filed.

Hutchings vs. Barrett; motion to file amended answer submitted.

Alexander vs. Hancock; assigned to January 24th by consent.

E. S. Deane vs. Louisville Bridge & Iron Company; jury trial, verdict for defendant.

Rupp vs. Hunt; assigned to February 14 by consent.

Cassday vs. Kohlepp; assigned to February 16 by consent.

Pugh vs. Wellman; jury trial, evidence heard in part, and cause adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

McDonald vs. Baird Bros.; assigned to February 8 by consent.

Same vs. Same; satisfaction of judgment entered.

Dennis vs. Dennis; same order.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The following indictments were returned into court to-day:

The Commonwealth vs. Henry Bentel, malicious wounding.

Same vs. M. C. Reardon, malicious wounding.

Same vs. Margaret Hudson, larceny.

Same vs. Ollie Fanchon, larceny.

Same vs. G. A. Ulrich, false swearing.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Moss; alias and continued.

Same vs. T. J. Griffith; judgment on forfeited bond.

Same vs. Michael Patterson; same order.

Same vs. D. C. Brady; same order.

Same vs. Henry Lauer; answer filed, and passed till 25th inst.

Same vs. J. W. Meyers; judgment set aside; $250 remitted and judgment for $200.

Same vs. Josephine (Valor; judgment on forfeited bond (two cases.)

Same vs. Hayden Vandyke; alias and continued.

Same vs. C. W. Field, Jr.; judgment for Commonwealth.

Same vs. John Harrison; same order.

Same vs. G. A. Ulrich; same order.

Same vs. Laura Johnson; same order.

Same vs. Mary Ann Branner; alias and continued.

Same vs. Burr Ford; alias and continued.

Same vs. Frank Marbler, Dan. Ham and Chas. Harden; alias and continued.

Same vs. Ed. Binnegrist; same order.

Same vs. J. S. Thompson; same order.

Same vs. William Williams and Bill Wilson; same order.

Same vs. Jacob Gunsenhauser; same order.

Same vs. Ben Franklin; alias and continued.

Same vs. Pat. Leland; filed away.

Same vs. Jacob Monroe; same order.

Same vs. Levi Rose; alias and continued.

Same vs. Thomas Stewart; same order.

Same vs. Joe Sherman; same order.

Same vs. Preston Gelewood; same order.

Same vs. Anton Rink; assigned to 21st inst.

Same vs. Lucinda Wilson; alias and continued.

Same vs. Matthew Brannan; assigned to 24th inst.

Same vs. John Taylor; alias and continued.

Same vs. Joseph and Dan. Ronan; filed away.

Same vs. George Sanders; alias and continued.

Same vs. Conway Graham; assigned to 26th inst.

Same vs. Michael Seigel; assigned to 26th inst.

Aliases in various other cases and continuance entered.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

NEW SUIT.

J. G. Mathers & Co. vs. H. M. Lane. Suit by plaintiffs as assignees of a note executed by defendant for $376 in consideration of a lot in this city. Plaintiff prays for the enforcement of the lien reserved, and for personal judgments and sale of so much of the lot as may be necessary to secure payment of said note.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by

DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Carlinell, &c., vs. Allard, McCracken; affirmed, Hays vs. sanderson and wife, Kenton; reversed. Austin vs. Payne, &c., McCracken; reversed. Bill vs. Norman, Jefferson; affirmed. Graham vs. Major, &c., Franklin; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Stokes & Son vs. Commonwealth Marion; cross-appeal granted appellee.

Elliott, &c., vs. Fraley, Carter; copy ordered and appeal bond filed and appeal dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Markham, Franklin; opinion modified and petition for rehearing overruled.

Glas vs. Gist's administrator, Fayette; petition for rehearing overruled.

Kraft &c., vs. Louisville Gas Company, Jefferson; City, &c., vs. Carlisle and Jacksiown Turnpike Company, Nicholas;

Adams Express Company vs. Loeb & Bloom, McCracken;

Seibert vs. Hudson's administrator, &c., Graves;

Phelps & Wilson vs. Washington County Court, Marion;

Goggin vs. Barnes, Marion;

Dunlap & Arnold vs. Barnes, Marion;

Thompson, &c., vs. Powell, Marion;

Stokes & Son vs. Coffey, Marion;

Bloomer vs. Bloomer, Jefferson;

Berman, &c., vs. Berry, trustee, &c., Marion; submitted on briefs.

Pratt, &c., vs. Cox, &c., Hopkins; order continuance set aside, and submitted.

Murphy, vs. May, &c.; petition for rehearing filed.

Cash, &c., vs. Jones, &c., Caldwell; argued by S. Marbie and Bell and ordered to remain.

Terry vs. Lunnick, Graves; copy judgment and appeal bond filed and appeal dismissed.

Johnson vs. Leech, administrator, Caldwell; argued by S. Marbie, Esq., for appellee, and submitted.

Morse vs. Boyd, Caldwell; argued by S. Marbie, E. q., for appellee, and submitted.

Tuck vs. Ogburn, &c., Christian; argued by John W. McPherson, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Hollowell vs. Hodges, Lyon; argued by James B. Hewlett, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, January 9, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met and came to order at the usual hour.

Messrs. Prichard and Perrin presented petitions, which were appropriately referred.

LEAVES.

Mr. Chenoweth—Leave—A bill for the benefit of the Mercer County Court. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Wrigiston—Leave—A bill to authorize Newport to consolidate its waterworks. Internal Improvements.

REPORTS.

Mr. Standeford—Internal Improvement—A bill to authorize Newport to construct water-works. Passed.

Mr. Lytle—Privileges and Elections—A bill to encourage the manufacture and sale of salt in the State of Kentucky. Recommitted.

Mr. Holt, from Enrollments, presented sundry bills, and reported the same as correctly enrolled, and the Speaker affixed his signature thereunto.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Pritchard had leave of absence granted him indefinitely; also to Mr. Winfrey the same was granted.

Mr. Standeford—Leave—A bill to charter the Greenburg, Columbia and New Haven Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Wm. Bell—Leave—A bill to reduce into one the several acts in regard to special police and city judges. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Yaiinchain—Leave—A bill for the benefit of Franklin, in Simpson county, Kentucky. Education.

Mr. McAfee—Leave—A bill to charter the Nicholasville Old Fellows' Hall Company. Withdrawn.

REPORT.

Mr. Lytle—Privileges and Elections—A bill to charter the Lebanon, Campbellsburg and Bardstown Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

House bill providing for filling vacancies in the office of Public Printer. (Provides for appointments by the Governor until meeting of the General Assembly, and then by election of the two Houses for unexpired term, and this law applies to the present condition of affairs in that office.) Passed.

And then Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McKenzie presented the petition of sundry citizens of Christian county, praying the formation of an additional voting place in said county. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hindman presented the petition of sundry citizen of Metcalfe county, praying to be added to Adair county. Referred to the Committee on Petitions and Grievances.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Phister—Leave—To provide for filling vacancies in the office of Public Binder. [When vacancy occurs, from any cause, during meeting of General Assembly, it shall be filled until the next regular election of said office by the joint vote of the two Houses; when vacancy occurs in recess of General Assembly, Governor to fill until the meeting of General Assembly, when it shall be filled for remainder of the term by joint vote of the two Houses; vacancy now existing by resignation of John C. Rives, to be filled by joint vote of the two Houses, January 12, 1871, by joint vote of both Houses.] Passed.

Mr. T. H. Hays—Agriculture and Manufactures—A bill for the protection of livery stable keepers in this Commonwealth. [The bill passed before the recess, and a motion was entered to reconsider and to-day Mr. Mobley moved to reconsider was adopted, and bill recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bell—Privileges—Select Committee—To amend the charter of the town of Taylorsville. Passed.

LEAVES.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, viz.:

Mr. Carter—For the benefit of school district No. 21 in Mason county. Education.

Mr. Corbett—For the benefit of Jane T. Sanford and her three children, of Ballard county. Judiciary.

Mr. Brents—To regulate the fees and allowances of sheriffs in Boone county. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Bascom—To amend the charter of the town of Sharpsburg, in Bath county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Terrill—To legalize the levy made at the last term of the Boone County Court of Claims. County Courts.

Mr. Pope—For the benefit of the Paris and Clintonville Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvements.

Same—To incorporate the Jacksonville and Townsend Turnpike Road Company, Internal Improvements.

Same—For the benefit of the Christian Church at Paris. Religion.

Mr. Morris—For the benefit of J. B. Blain and others, of Edmonson county. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Turmond—For the benefit of the sheriff of Caswell county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Blain—Amending for the act to the registration of voters in this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Same—Creating an additional magistrates' district in Christian county. Judiciary.

Same—To amend an act to incorporate the Hopkinsville Coal Company, approved February 18, 1857. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Bierser—For the benefit of A. Gilbert, former sheriff of Campbell. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—For the benefit of Enoch Creech, of Clay county. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—Declaring Bull-silk creek, in Clay county, a navigable stream. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Richart—To repeal an act to amend the charter of the Shelbyville and Mount Eden Turnpike Road Company, approved February 18, 1867.

Same—To protect the public highways in Clark and Montgomery counties. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Webb—To incorporate the Deposit Bank of Irvine. Banks.

Same—To establish a road from Irvine to the mouth of Red river. Internal Improvements.

Mr. T. S. Express—Amendment of the navigation of a certain portion of Rockcastle river. Internal Improvements.

Same—To amend the charter of the Irvine and Red River Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvements.

Same—For the benefit of common school district No. 6 in Jackson county. Education.

Mr. Pope—To authorize the Fayette County Court to change the boundaries of justices' districts, and establish additional voting districts. County Courts.

Same—To re-enact an act, entitled "An act to amend article 2, chapter 38, Revised Statutes," approved February 17, 1866. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Davidson—For the benefit of Philip Canary, present sheriff of Martin county. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—For the benefit of Wm. J. Mayo and Tolbert Akers, securities of Alexander W. Odell, late sheriff of Floyd county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Silvertooth—Requiring sheriffs and master commissioners to advertise sales of real estate in a newspaper published in their respective counties. Revised Statutes.

Same to submit an amendment to the constitution to the people, providing for the appointment of common school districts, in this Commonwealth, for their services. Education.

Mr. Horn—Amending an act changing the time of holding circuit courts in the 11th judicial district. Circuit Courts.

Same—Incorporating Napoleon Lodge No. 316, Ancient York Masons. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Dills—To change the time of holding the Harrison county court. Count y Courts.

Mr. Lowe—For the benefit of school district No. 64, of Pendleton county. Education.

Mr. Jessee—For the benefit of George Wills, of Henry county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wilson—To amend the charter of the Shawneetown and Madisonville Straight-line Railroad. Railroads.

Same—To provide for the payment of common school commissioners of this Commonwealth. Education.

Mr. Cegar—To establish an additional civil district in the county of Jessamine. Select Committee.

Mr. Yo k—To reduce into one all the acts heretofore passed in regard to the town of Barbourville, and define the boundary of said town, and for other purposes. Revised Statutes.

Same—To establish a school district No. 41, in Knox county. Ways and Means.

Mr. Pope—To encourage European immigration and labor. Immigration and Labor.

Same—To incorporate the Charity Hospital School of Medicine. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Speaker (Bunch)—To amend the laws regulating the advertising of sales of property by the Sheriff or Jefferson county and Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. Codes of Practice.

Mr. Harrison—A bill to incorporate the Church of the Messiah, of Louisville. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To incorporate the Owensboro Savings Bank. Banks.

Mr. Jouett—To incorporate the Big Blain Improvement Company, in Lawrence county. Corporate Institutions.

Select Committee of the heirs of Meredith Miller, deceased, a man of color. Revised Statutes.

Mr. McCreary—For the benefit of the owners of Clay's ferry, in the Kentucky river. Revised Statutes.

Same—To repeal an act approved March 15, 1870, entitled "An act to regulate fees of officers, in certain cases, to garnishees before judgment or return of no property." Revised Statutes.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To change the name of Mary Elizabeth Troop to that of Mary Elizabeth Clark, and make her the legal heir of L. F. Clark and Eliza C. Clark, of McCracken county. County Courts.

Mr. Humphrey—For the benefit of T. M. Condiff, late sheriff of McLean county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Kendall—For the benefit of school district No. 9, in Elliott county. Education.

Same—For the benefit of J. W. Hamblin, of Elliott county. Claims.

Mr. Hardin—To amend section 1, chapter 28, article 1, Revised Statutes.

Same—To amend chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, title "Causes of Action which Survive." Revised statutes.

Mr. Duvall—To clore the street known as Cedar street, in the town of Monterey, Owen county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Lowe—To amend section 23, article 4, of common school laws of this Commonwealth. Education.

Mr. Petrie—For the benefit of Samuel C. Combest and Geo. W. Gartlet, late trustees of common school district No. 51, north, in Pulaski county. Education.

Same—To establish an additional voting place in district No. 1, in Boyle county. Privileges and Elections.

Same—To regulate official sales in Boyle county. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Hindman—To amend the charter of the town of Allensville, in Todd county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Holeman—To abolish the Court of Common Pleas in Webster county, 3d Judicial District. Judiciary.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Caneille, in Webster county. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Shuchtleville, in Webster county. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To incorporate the town of Providence, in Webster county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Bierser—To change the line between the counties of Franklin and Woodford. Propositions and Grievances.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to authorize the Gallatin County Court to levy a tax for the purpose of paying off an indebtedness created by it. Passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Samuel S. Assistant Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed sundry bills originating in the House.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pope offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, to be called the Committee on Insurance, be added to the standing committees of this House.

Mr. Pope offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Insurance be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to inform the House how many insurance companies, if any, have failed to comply with the general laws; and, if such be the case, how many have so failed, and what steps have been taken to enforce such compliance; whether or not there are any insurance companies doing business in Kentucky; and, if so, whether such banking business is transacted with the insurance capital or upon the surplus and contingent fund; and whether or not the Home Insurance company, of Connecticut, is doing business within this State during the last year, and, if so, has it complied with the laws.

And then the House adjourned.

CITY FEATURES.

The Hamilton Opera House Drawing

will positively take place the 31st day of this month. Tickets will be sold after the 20th inst. Seth Glore is instructed to make his report at that date. A satisfactory alteration has been made by the substituting of $40,000 in cash for real estate valued at the same amount. The scheme now stands as follows:

The Hamilton Opera House, valued at	$110,000
1 cash prize at $10,000	10,000
1 cash prize at $5,000	5,000
5 cash prizes at $1,000	5,000
10 cash prizes at $500	5,000
60 cash prizes at $100	6,000
76 prizes	$150,000

There will be one prize to every 450 tickets.

This drawing promises to be the most popular of the kind public, and the success of the large number of tickets already sold showing the confidence of the people in the enterprise. We are certain that those who purchase tickets will be fully repaid with.

The Commissioners refer to any bank in Cincinnati, Dayton or Hamilton, also to the Park National Bank, New York City, and to the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky. And for further information or for the purchase of tickets (which are only $5 each) address "Hamilton Opera House Commissioners, Hamilton, Ohio," or call at W. Seth Glore's, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, this city.

House Wanted.

Anyone having a small house and lot for sale should read the advertisement under the head of "Wants."

Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil"

cures sick headache in twenty minutes.

Avert the Evil.

If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Strup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Spickman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

85,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

☞ Bengal razors at Spickman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—This is to certify that I was afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine; whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised but to no benefit. One of your circulars came to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more bottle, and am entirely well. I feel as if I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicines made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

CINCINNATI.

Departure of Important Committees for Washington—A Clergymen's War on Prostitution—Through Trains to Washington, etc.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Richard Smith, Charles M. Hallowway, committee from the Chamber of Commerce; John Kyle, William Resor, Board of Trade; W. H. Harrison, Jr., Wm. Worthington, Hosbrook, Common Council, left to-day for Washington, in the interest of a further appropriation for the Louisville canal and of the city in the Newport and Cincinnati bridge question. H. D. Hunting, Jr., and Jas. Hall, committee from citizens, on reference to the port-of-entry bill.

The Ministerial Ministerial Association, embracing the most prominent clergymen of Cincinnati, to-day passed resolutions declaring against the Central Police Board, and by-laws, in which the latter recommended in the new code the licensing of houses of prostitution. Then resolutions were passed in favor of establishing that prostitution is a subject for criminal jurisdiction, and that the Legislature, the Methodist ministers took similar action this morning. A large committee was appointed to confer with Lord and Thompson, this evening meeting Thursday.

Mr. Morris—For the benefit of J. B. Blain and others, of Edmonson county. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Turmond—For the benefit of the sheriff of Caswell county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Blain—Amending for the act to the registration of voters in this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Same—Creating an additional magistrates' district in Christian county. Judiciary.

Same—To amend an act to incorporate the Hopkinsville Coal Company, approved February 18, 1857. Corporate Institutions.

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